

Yukon Employment Annual Review 2006

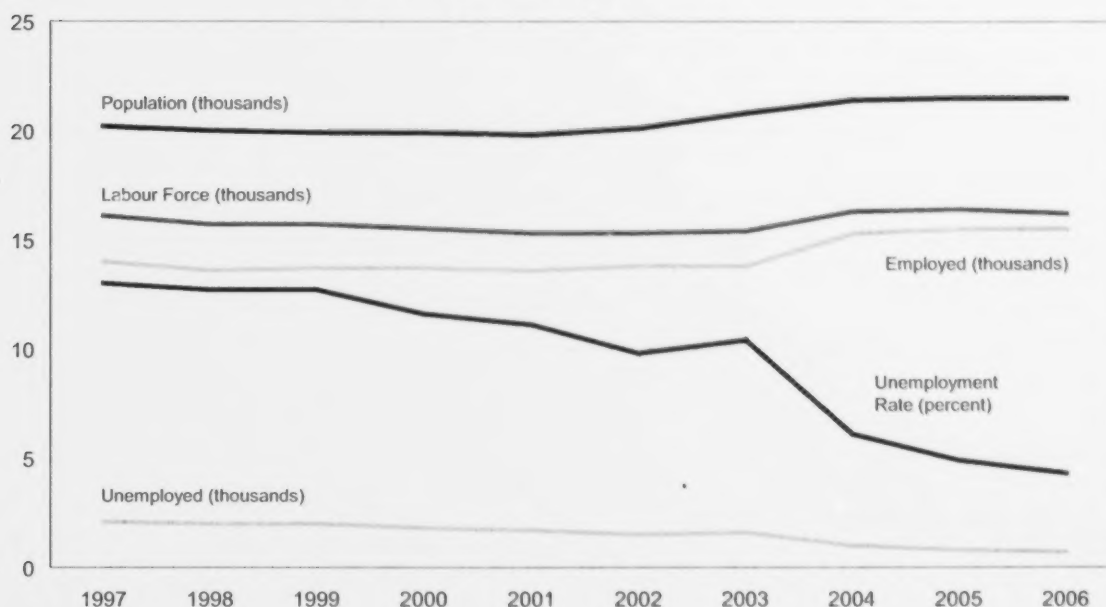
The employment situation in the Yukon in 2006 was unique in a number of areas. The Yukon's unemployment rate, 4.3%, was the lowest since Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) began in the Yukon in 1992 and was tied for the second lowest in Canada for 2006. Also, the number of Yukon unemployed workers (700) was the lowest since the LFS began. The number of employed workers (15,500) was the same as in 2005, the highest since the LFS began in the Yukon in 1992.

This report contains annual information comprised from the monthly Labour Force Survey data. It serves as an addition to the report on those Labour Force Survey characteristics released on a monthly basis.

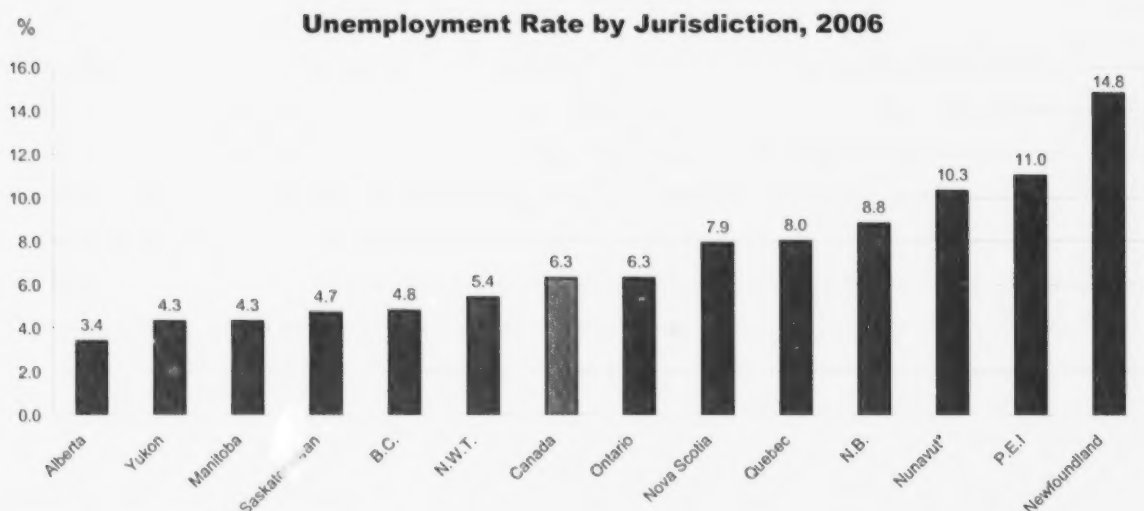
Contents

Labour Force Characteristics	2
Characteristics by Occupation	3
Part-Time/Full-Time	4
Hours Worked, Days Lost	5
Job Tenure	6
Union Coverage	7
Definitions	8

Labour Force Survey Characteristics, Yukon, Age 15+ 10-Year Trendline, 1997-2006

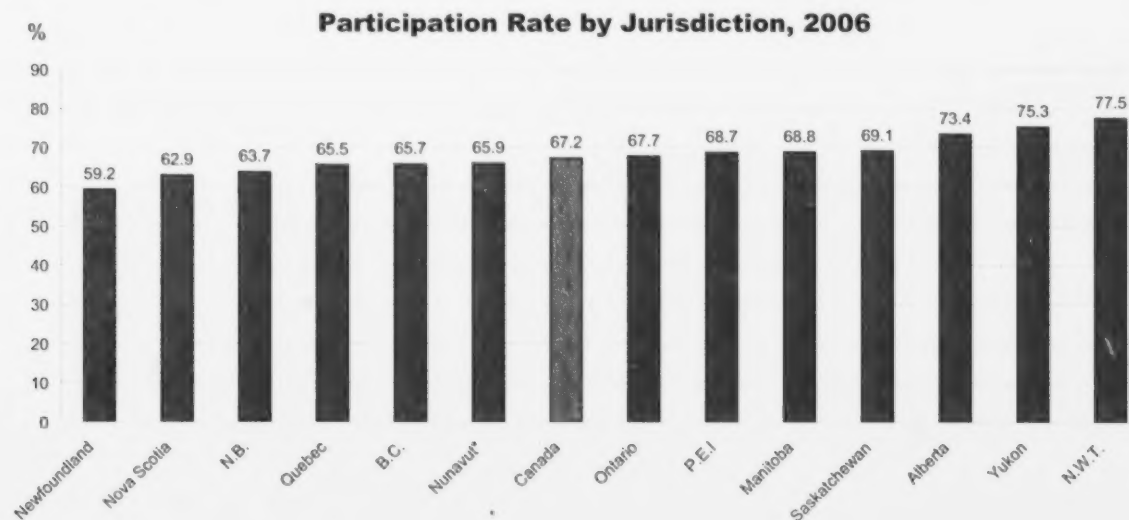


- From 1997 to 2003 the population, labour force, employed and unemployed all remained relatively stable. In 2004, the population, labour force, and employed numbers all rose, while the unemployed figure and the unemployment rate both fell.
- The annual unemployment rate for the Yukon has been slightly more volatile, starting at 13.0% in 1997, showing increases in 2003, and decreases for the rest of the time frame, ending at 4.3% in 2006.



*Nunavut figures based on 10 largest communities.

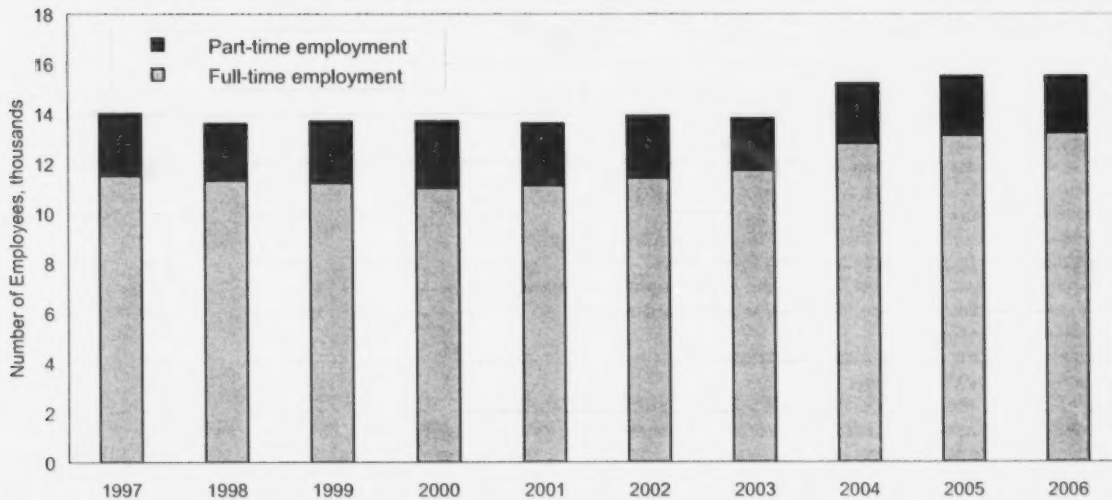
- The Yukon's 2006 unemployment rate, 4.3%, was tied for the second lowest in Canada. It was also the lowest annual unemployment rate reported in the Yukon since the Labour Force Survey began in 1992.



*Nunavut figures based on 10 largest communities.

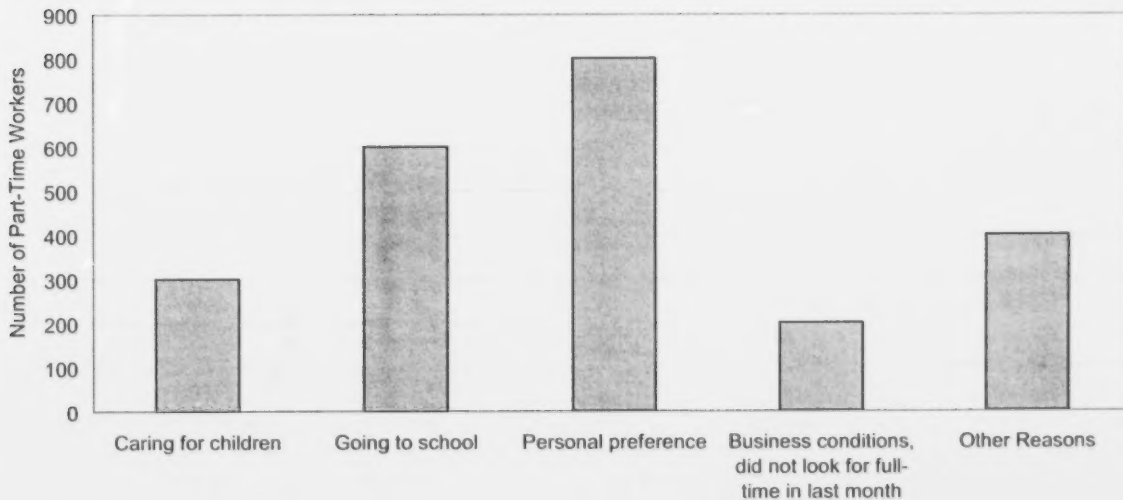
- The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15+ that is in the labour force. The Yukon's participation rate over the past decade has averaged 77.0%, consistently high in comparison with the rest of Canada. Canada's average participation rate over the past decade has been 10.7 percentage points lower at 66.3%. In 2006 the Yukon's participation rate, at 75.3%, was second only to Northwest Territories, at 77.5%.
- From 1997 to 2006 the ratio of employees to self-employed Yukoners has been stable. An average of 82.8% of the Yukon's total employed were employees, while 17.3% were self-employed. Canada's numbers have also been stable. Over the past ten years, 84.1% of Canada's total employed were employees, and 15.9% were self-employed.

Type of Employment, Yukon 1997 - 2006



In 2006, there were 13,200 full-time workers in the Yukon and 2,300 part-time workers. In other words, 14.8% of all workers were part-time, whereas between 1997 and 2005, the percentage of employed that were part-time averaged 17.2%. In comparison, 18.0% of workers in Canada were part-time workers in 2006, consistent with the average percentage of part-time workers between 1997 and 2005 at 18.5%.

Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon 2006



Of the Yukon's 2,300 part-time workers in 2006, 13.0% stated caring for children as the main reason for working part-time. 26.1% were going to school, 34.8% cited personal preference, 8.7% chose business conditions and did not look for full-time work in the past month, and 17.4% gave other reasons.

Characteristics by Occupation, Yukon 2006

	Labour Force	Employment	Average hourly wage rate ²
Total, all occupations¹	16,200	15,500	\$21.61
Management occupations	2,200	2,100	\$30.20
Senior management occupations	200	200	..
Other management occupations	2,000	1,900	\$29.84
Business, finance and administrative occupations	3,000	3,000	\$20.51
Professional occupations in business and finance	400	400	..
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	700	700	\$22.12
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	2,000	1,900	\$19.07
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	800	800	\$28.00
Health occupations	500	500	\$28.37
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	300	300	..
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	200	200	..
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	2,100	2,100	\$26.53
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	1,500	1,400	\$24.90
Teachers and professors	600	600	\$29.62
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	600	500	..
Sales and service occupations	3,800	3,700	\$15.12
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	1,000	1,000	\$12.67
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	600	600	\$15.43
Occupation in protective services	300	300	\$22.14
Childcare and home support workers	200	200	..
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	1,500	1,500	\$14.98
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,500	2,300	\$20.96
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	200	200	..
Construction trades	300	300	..
Other trades occupations	1,000	900	\$21.44
Transport and equipment operators	600	600	\$20.54
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	400	300	\$18.55
Occupations unique to primary industry	500	400	..

.. = data suppressed for confidentiality

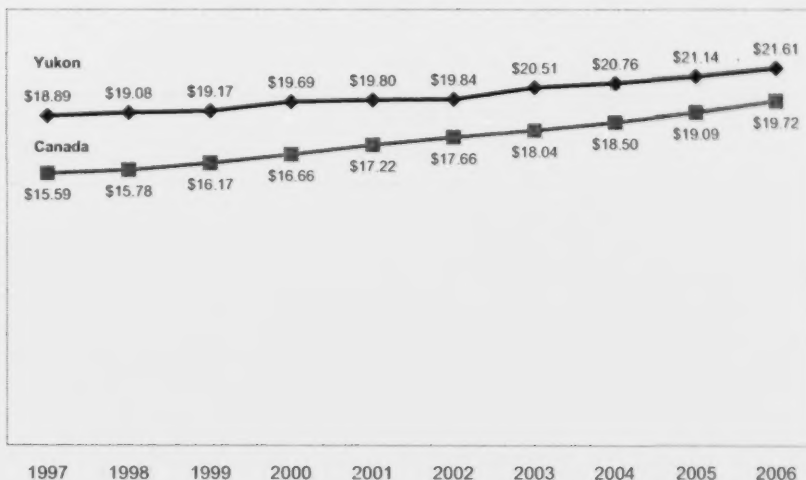
¹Including unclassified occupations

²Excludes self-employed workers

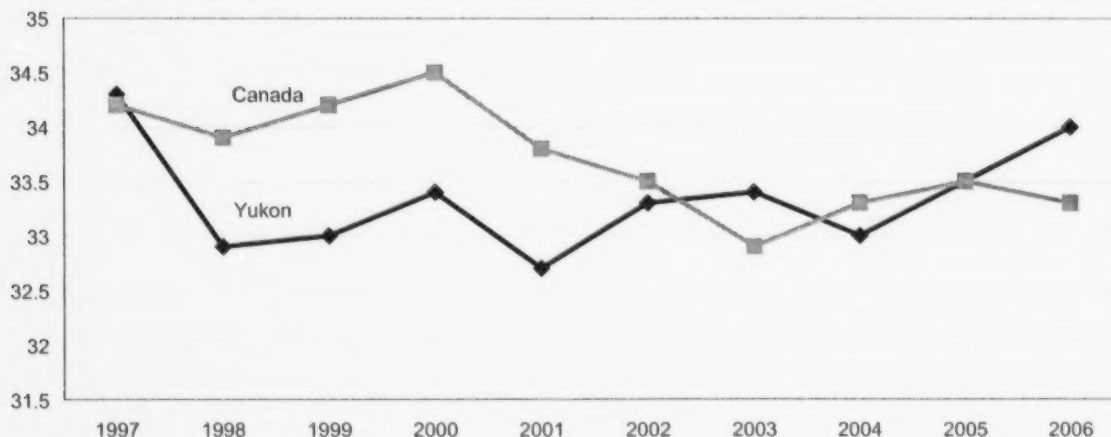
- The Yukon's average hourly wage rate for all occupations, \$21.61, was higher than any province in Canada (figures for Northwest Territories and Nunavut unavailable). This was also true for eleven of the occupations shown.

**Average Hourly Wage Rate
Yukon and Canada 1997 - 2006**

- The Yukon's hourly wage rate has increased from \$18.89 in 1997 to \$21.61 in 2006, an increase of \$2.72, or 14.4%.
- In comparison, Canada's hourly wage rate has increased from \$15.59 in 1997 to \$19.72 in 2006, an increase of \$4.13, or 26.5%.



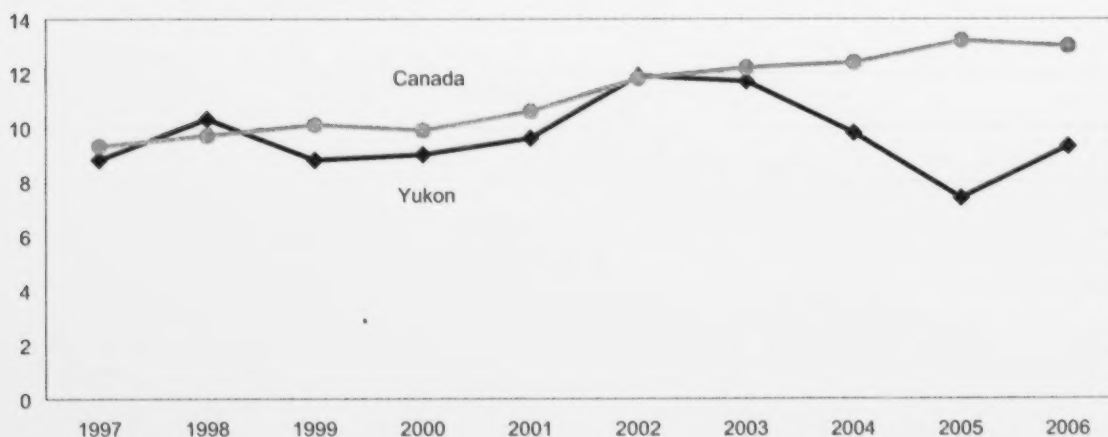
Average Actual Hours Worked (Paid and Unpaid), 1997 - 2006



Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the number of hours actually worked by all respondents at their main jobs during the reference week divided by the total number of employed persons.

In the Yukon in 2006, the Trades Helpers, Construction, Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations as well as the Occupations Unique to Primary Industry occupation categories both report the highest average actual hours worked of all occupations reported in the Yukon, at 43.0 hours per week. In Canada, the Contractors and Supervisors in Trades and Transportation occupations report the highest average actual hours worked, at 42.2 hours per week. Conversely, in the Yukon as well as in Canada, the Childcare and Home Support Workers Occupation reports the lowest average actual hours worked—23.5 hours for the Yukon and 25.9 hours for Canada.

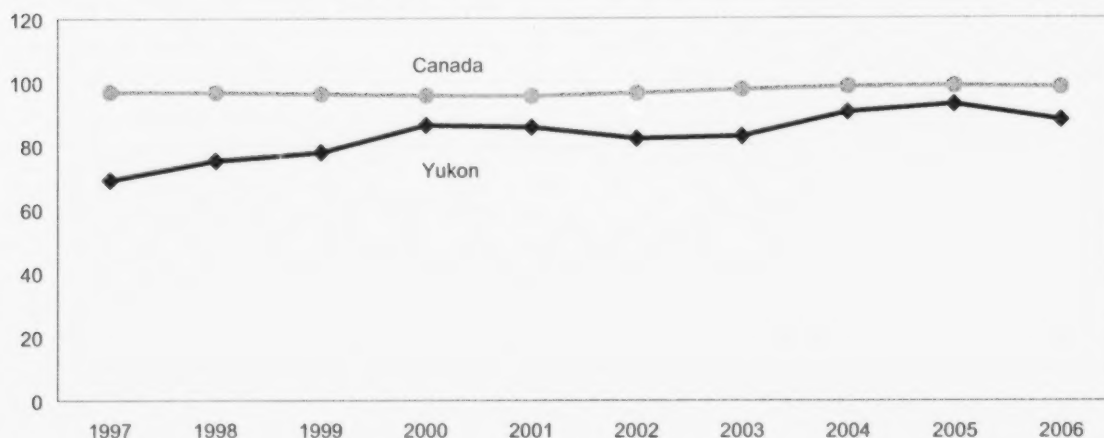
Average Annual Days Lost For Personal Reasons, 1997 - 2006



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders (does not include self-employed workers). Personal reasons include family responsibilities, maternity leave and own illness or disability.

In the Yukon in 2006, 9.3 days were lost per worker for personal reasons. In Canada, there were 13.0 days lost per worker per year for personal reasons.

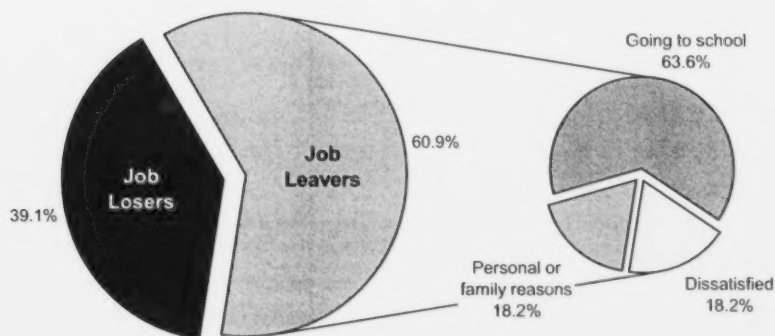
Average Job Tenure in Months, 1997 - 2006



Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer (does not include self-employed workers). The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

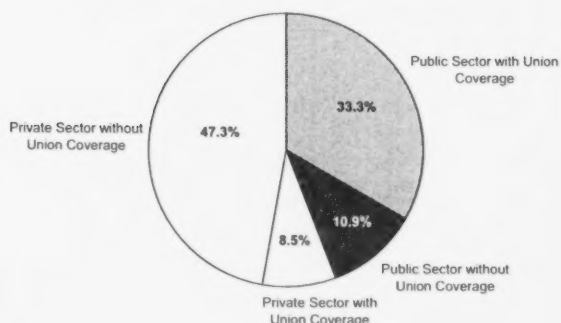
- Canada's average job tenure has remained stable from 1997 to 2006, while the Yukon's average job tenure has experienced an upward trend, rising from 69.1 months in 1997 to 88.0 months in 2006. This is an increase of 27.4% over ten years, indicating a stabilizing work force. In Canada in 2006, the average job tenure of a worker was 98.3 months, an increase of 1.4% from 96.9 months in 1997.
- In the Yukon in 2006, the Other Management Occupations category reported the longest job tenure, at 142.2 months. In Canada, the Occupations Unique to Primary Industry (e.g. processing, manufacturing and utilities) reported the longest job tenure at 150.1 months. In Canada, Chefs and Cooks and Occupations in Food and Beverage Service, Including Supervisors occupations reported the lowest average job tenure for 2006, at 47.3 months. Of occupations reported in the Yukon, the Retail Salespersons, Sales Clerks, Cashiers, including Retail Trade Supervisors occupations had the lowest average job tenure at 34.8 months.

Unemployed or Not in Labour Force, Reason Left Last Job, Yukon 2006

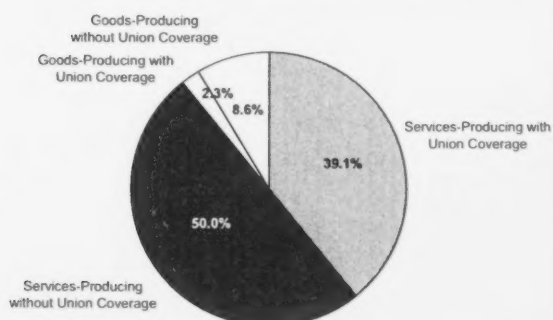


Less than half, 39.1%, of those Yukoners who were unemployed or not in the labour force had lost their last job. Of the remaining 60.9% who had left their jobs, 63.6% was due to school, 18.2% due to personal or family reasons, and 18.2% because they were dissatisfied.

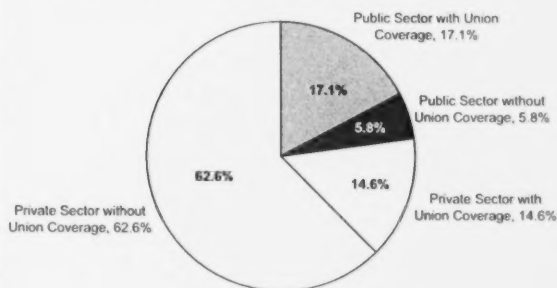
Employees' Union Coverage by Sector, Yukon 2006



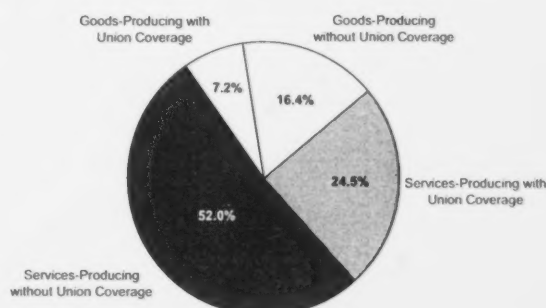
Employees' Union Coverage by Industry, Yukon 2006



Employees' Union Coverage by Sector, Canada 2006



Employees' Union Coverage by Industry, Canada 2006



Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed

and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate. The LFS is a major source of information on the personal characteristics of the working-age population, including age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and family characteristics.

In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

8. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

9. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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